

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882, NOON.

MEMOS. FOR TO-DAY.

The steamship *Peking* will leave for Shanghai, at noon. Mails close at 11.30.

The *White Cloud* leaves for Macao, at 2 p.m.

The steamship *Albatross*, for London via Suez Canal and Ports of Call, will be despatched at 3 p.m. Mails close at 2.30.

The steamer *Nova* will leave for Haiphong at 6 p.m.

The *Power* will leave for Canton, at 6 o'clock.

Performance of Lord Lytton's celebrated play "The Lady of Lyons," at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be secured and seats booked at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's, Queen's Road.

The *Thales* will leave for the Coast Ports, at noon, to-morrow.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

MR. R. FRASER-SMITH has the honour to announce that in conjunction with Mr. DORSEY OGDEN, Mr. R. E. INMAN, and Mr. FRED RUSSELL, late of the HANDMANN Combination, and assisted by several well known Amateurs, he will give

A GRAND THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING, THE 26TH JULY, 1882.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS NELLIE FERGUSSON.

WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED LORD LYTTON'S CELEBRATED PLAY, IN 5 ACTS, ENTITLED "THE LADY OF LYONS."

Seats may be secured at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Queen's Road.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle Reserved Two Dollars.
Stalls Reserved Two Dollars.
Unreserved Seats One Dollar.

Doors Open at 8.30. To commence at 9 o'clock.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1882.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) 26TH JULY, 1882.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS NELLIE FERGUSSON.

OF LORD LYTTON'S CELEBRATED PLAY, IN 5 ACTS.

"THE LADY OF LYONS."

CLAUDE MELNOTTE Mr. R. FRASER-SMITH.
COLONEL DUMAS Mr. R. DORSEY OGDEN.
BEAUFORT Mr. R. E. INMAN.
GLAVIS Mr. F. RUSSELL.
M. DESCHAMPELLES Mr. W. R. SCHMITT.
LANDLORD Mr. RICHARDS.
GASPAR Mr. DORSEY OGDEN.
NOTARY Mr. WILLIAMS.
PAULINE Miss NELLIE FERGUSSON.
JAPANESE DESCHAMPELLES Miss BLAKE.
WILLOW MELNOTTE Mrs. PEARLS.
MARIAN Miss WOODFORD.

SCENE—Lyons and the Neighbourhood.
Time 1795-1798.

Tickets may be secured and seats booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Queen's Road.

Doors open at 8.30. To commence at NINE O'CLOCK.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

By ORDER of a MORTGAGEE, ALL that PIECE or PARCEL, of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 74, known as the "Canton Bazaar," together with the following HOUSES, erected thereon viz:—
8 Houses in Queen's Road East, Nos. 17 to 21.
10 " in Cheung Kong Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.
20 " in Canton Bazaar, Nos. 1 to 20.
10 " in Kai Ming Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.
The above Houses will be Sold in separate Lots of one House in each Lot.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer,

or to BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [524]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.
"HONG KONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Amusements.

EXPECTED SHORTLY.

RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT TO HONGKONG

G. CHIARINIS
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS.
THE MOST GIGANTIC AND MOST TREMENDOUS SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO CHINA.



RETURN OF THE GREAT CONFEDERATION OF CIRCUS TALENT.

THE CHAMPION RIDERS.

BEAUTIFUL EQUESTRIENNES, DARING GYMNASTS, CLASSICAL

ATHLETES, JUGGLERS, CONTORTIONISTS, FUNNY CLOWNS,

DIMINUTIVE PONIES,

AND THE

WILD BEASTS.

The Greatest Living Horse Educator,

SIGNOR CHIARINI,

and his Magnificent Horses of World-wide fame.

THE LEADING STARS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES ARE HERE

ASSEMBLED TOGETHER.

THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!!!

AND

PROF. JOHNSON, THE CELEBRATED WILD BEAST TAMER.

THE ELEPHANTS FROM CEYLON.

THE ZEBRA FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THE BLACK PANTHERS, (MAN EATERS OF JAVA)

THE WONDERFUL KANGAROO, (AUSTRALIAN MARSUPIAL).

THE CYNOCEPHALUS PORCARIA FROM MADAGASCAR.

THE SACRED BULL FROM BENARES.

THE INDIAN GAZELLE.

THE LIVING OURANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO.

THE LAMPOON MONKEYS FROM SUMATRA, BORNEO, CELEBES, &c., &c., &c.

IN ADDITION TO WHICH WILL APPEAR THE IMPERIAL SHIMIDZU

JAPANESE TROUPE

(8 IN NUMBER)

Recently engaged by Signor CHIARINI at an enormous outlay of Money to travel

with his already recognised Great Company.

FRANK G. WILSON,

Advance Agent.

Hongkong, July 24th, 1882. [519]

Intimations.

A. H. O. Y.

HOW LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds, Matting and Matting. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Cords a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [547]

S. Z. H. I. N. G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

C. H. I. E. N. A. M.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER, AND ENGRAVER.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS; ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

S. U. N. S. H. I. N. G.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Cape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

Intimations.

S. A. M. H. I. N. G. (STULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [302]

L. I. N. G. S. H. I. N. G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY,
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS,
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.
Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST,
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [58]

Intimations.

HINGKEE'S HOTEL, MACAO.
HINGKEE'S NEW HOTEL ON THE PRAIA GRANDE (CLOSE TO THE PUBLIC GARDENS) is the Largest Hotel ever opened in Macao.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES AND VISITORS.

A First Rate Table; capital attendance; Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality only; and Charges Strictly Moderate.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Macao, 15th July, 1882. [504]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
J. COOK, Proprietor.
475]

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAIA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [594]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS,
D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all other appliances for book-binding in first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING, AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c. AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting 50 Cents.
Shampooing 25 Cents.
Shaving 25 Cents.
Trimming Beards 25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eliminates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [516]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.

GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES, TONGA.

FELLOWS COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & Co. GENERAL CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AERATED WATERS HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG. [431]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed-in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Houses, and places of public resort, and is the best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

WING TY LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Belies, Mackerel, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Clipes, Caviar, Clarified Butter, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Olmen's stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

W. A. H. LOONG, ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN

PONGEE Silk Dresses, Cape Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application. Published Daily at NOON, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April 1882.

Y. E. U. Q. A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. HONG KONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAM" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

T. O. K. K. E.

COAL MERCHANT, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Noon.

Banks have been made the medium of a very large amount of important business on the Share Market this morning. For cash, at 124, and afterwards at 125, per cent. premium a great number of shares have changed hands, and there appears every probability of further business. What has caused this sudden rise we are unable to say, unless private telegrams from home may have inspired fresh confidence. Up to the time of writing no fresh political telegrams have been received through Reuter's agency. Further business has been done in Chinese Insurances at 230 per share; but not to a great extent. China Fires are firm with buyers at the old rate, 320 per share. Docks are very weak, a large number of shares being on offer at 47 per cent. premium. Steamboats are offered at 32, and a few shares might possibly be secured at a point less. A few more sales in China Sugar Refining stock have been reported, and there are plenty buyers at the rate. No other business has come under our observation.

Shares.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—125 per cent. premium, sales.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, ex. div. buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,675 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex. div.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, sales.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$985 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—47 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32 per share premium, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$100 per share.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—3 per cent. premium.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$180 per share, sales and buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$129 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$134 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. premium, ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—24 per cent. premium.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Saigon.—Per *Nona*, to-day, the 26th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Active*, to-day, the 26th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Cohorsation*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Swatow.—Per *China*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Thales*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Fookshing*, to-m

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 157.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM 85 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [18]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINGKOW, Esq. | WM. MEYERIN, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES GRANTED ON MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS FROM.....\$5.00.

Copies of Views, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.
[13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

TO-MORROW,

the 27th of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Sub-sections B and C of MARINE LOT No. 16A. Sub-sections B and C of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16, measuring North 29ft., 10in., South 31ft., East 27ft., 6in., West 29ft., 6in. Together with the TWO HOUSES, Nos. 1 and 3, in Mercer Street. For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [521]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 28th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT No. 416. Together with the 3 HOUSES in Cap Street, Nos. 6, 7 and 8. For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [522]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the Undersigned by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 29th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises.

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)

1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central, No. 147D, Registered as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 6.

2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Street, No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 161.

3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West, No. 50, Registered as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 1.

4TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-pingshan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND LOT 223 (Section).

5TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-pingshan, No. 53, Lot 224 (Section).

6TH LOT.—THREE HOUSES in Square Street, Tai-pingshan, Nos. 58, 60, and 62, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [508]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four

Substantially Built HOUSES and Four Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's Road East. The above Property will be Sold in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN FO, or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

THE FOLLOWING NEW FRENCH WORKS.

E. D. Gérard, "Etre Epouse pour Soi-même," 2 vols.

De Goncourt, "La Fausseté," 1 vol.

Harry Alis, "Hara-Kiri," 1 vol.

Ernest Garennes, "Haronette," 1 vol.

Edouard Noël, "Les Fiancées de Thémis," 1 vol.

De Haupt, "Le Roman d'un Athlète," 1 vol.

Gréville, "Rose Rozier," 2 vols.

Lemonnier, "Thérèse Monique," 1 vol.

Al. Daudet, "Numa Roumestan," 1 vol.

Ch. Joliet, "La Balle de Cuivre," 1 vol.

Vast-Richard, "Pour Ces Dames," 1 vol.

A. Matthey, "La Femme de Judas," 1 vol.

Odyseus, "Le Caster Judicatoire," 1 vol.

Alexis Bouvier, "La Bouquettière," 1 vol.

Société Des Gens De Lettres, "Entre Amis," 1 vol.

Em. Zola, "Le roman expérimental," 1 vol.

Paul de Kock, "Monsieur Chénier," 1 vol.

"La Maison Blanche," 1 vol.

"Les Etuivés," 1 vol.

"L'Amant de la Lune," 1 vol.

"La Famille Brailleur," 1 vol.

"Les Femmes, le jeu, et le Vin," 1 vol.

"Le concubinage de la Rue du Bac," 1 vol.

"Un Tourbillon," 1 vol.

"Madeline," 1 vol.

"Les Dames de la Rue," 1 vol.

"L'Enfant de ma Femme," 1 vol.

"Cécile," 1 vol.

"Une Femme à Trois Visages," 1 vol.

"La Prairie aux Coquelicots," 1 vol.

"Une Gaillarde," 1 vol.

"Un Jeune Homme Charmant," 1 vol.

"Un Mari Perdu," 1 vol.

"Une Drol de Maison," 1 vol.

"L'Homme aux Trois Culottes," 1 vol.

"La Femme, le Mari et l'Amant," 1 vol.

"Papa Beau-Père," 1 vol.

"La Mariée de Fontenay-Aux-Roses," 1 vol.

"Moustache," 1 vol.

"La Laitière de Montfemmel," 1 vol.

"L'Homme de la Nature," 1 vol.

"L'Amant de la Nature," 1 vol.

"La Grosse de Groselles," 1 vol.

Pierre Elzéar, "Jack Temple," 1 vol.

Emile Morel, "La Nonne Amoureuse," 1 vol.

E. Didier, "La Danse des Milliards," 1 vol.

M. L. Gagneur, "Les Désespérés," 1 vol.

"Le Roman d'un Père," 1 vol.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH DI TORRINO FRATILLI CORA.

\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.

VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.

AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of 5 cases and upwards.

B. MUSSO & Co., West Point.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALERON, BRODERIE, VENICE, SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN, PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.

THE New French Satin LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite, light, and Fashionable Material for this Season.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.

These Goods are recommended specially for their extreme lightness and durability of Colour, for Washing Costumes they are Unequaled.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE VARIETY OF LADIES' STRAW HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

BLACK, WHITE, CREAM, BEADED AND OTHER LACES, IN LARGE VARIETY.

BEADED AND JET TRIMMINGS, SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, FANS, LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS, JUST RECEIVED.

GENTS' BUTTON AND LADIES' 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES, IN TINS OF THREE PAIRS ASSORTED COLOURS.

Our Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are now under the able Management of experienced Assistants, we are therefore prepared to execute in the most elegant style and at reasonable rates any orders that may be placed under our care.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [379]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes, Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Parisian Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases, Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

For Sale.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall).

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA-WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try these carefully.

Manufactured.

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [325]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Viqueiros, Regalias, Londres, Nueva Habana of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschmied Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c., Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA,

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 12 AND 14, PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
H AVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
OF THE FOLLOWING
VIZ:
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES,
T O N G A.
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.
SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PEPPERISED MEAT.
VASELINE SOAP.
ROBART'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.
VIN-SANTE
A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
A. S. WATSON & Co.
GENERAL CHEMISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

For several centuries, says the San Francisco Bulletin, there has been a continuous emigration from China to the Philippine Islands. It has been a river, as it were, of human beings flowing from an inexhaustible fountain. History has shown that wherever they obtained a foothold they never receded from their position. Slaughter only thinned them out for a while. Prohibition checked their coming only temporarily. Like the progress of locusts, they kept on their way, marching over the dead bodies of those before them, and overcoming all obstacles and difficulties that threatened to impede their course. Their written history dates back twenty centuries before the Christian era, while their traditional history runs back so far that it not only antedates that of the most ancient of the human race, but it is lost in the vague and dim periods of the utmost antiquity. From this history we gather certain facts which are peculiarly pertinent to the events which are now occurring under our own observation; and which clearly evince the pertinacity and determination with which they adhere to any fixed purpose. And from it we also gather complete corroboration of the axiom that "history repeats itself." Within the period of her written history there was a time when China confined her power within the limits of her own domain. She neither sought for conquest or knowledge of the outside world. The earliest policy of her Government was that of strict attention to her own individuality, and to that alone. Centuries subsequent to that condition she sought to enlarge her possessions, and by quietly colonizing in some instances, and by conquests in others, she now holds as the result of this change in her plan of action, the countries of Tibet, Eastern Turkestan, Manchuria and Mongolia. She is throwing, by means of the human rivers of emigrants, vast numbers into Siam, into India and Formosa. She has flooded the Philippine Islands to such an extent that the native population are nearly obliterated, and the Spanish inhabitants are virtually driven out. Over three hundred years ago she commenced sending her people there; and when they began to control the varied industries of the Islands, and had reached over twenty thousand in numbers, the complaints of the Spanish residents were presented to the Home Government, with a request for the prohibition of allowing any others to come. They had at first come in small numbers, as the means of transportation were at that time

greatly inferior to those that now exist; and the time at which this remonstrance was sent to Spain was over two hundred years ago. A Commissioner was sent out to examine into the condition of affairs, and his report was made in 1673, the purport of which was that "they adhered to their idol worship and heathenish doctrines; that they would not conform to the customs and manners of the Spaniards; that they combined as a class for their own advancement; that by their under-selling competition they monopolized all branches of trade and commerce; that they impoverished the Islands by sending to China all their earnings; that when they had acquired a competency they went back to China to spend their gains, and that for each one that returned home many others came out to more than fill his place." About thirty years after this time, their numbers had so greatly increased and they had become so strong and arrogant that the Spaniards rose and slaughtered over 20,000 of them. This caused a temporary suspension of the human flood. But they gradually increased their numbers again, until in a little over a quarter of a century later they were more numerous than ever. Then they planned a rebellion, with the intention of taking possession of the islands. This movement resulted in another slaughter, in which nearly three-fourths of them were destroyed. The Home Government then limited them to six thousand. Subsequently they were all expelled, and a total prohibition was enacted in 1710. Despite of this they still continued to come, and they have by competition driven all the Spaniards away. They have now turned their attention to Manila, and as they number there over 120,000, it is but a question of time when that valuable island will be virtually in their possession. In the events which are transpiring on our coast to-day, we are eye-witnesses of a repetition of history. They are quiet and patient now. When they have become strong in numbers, they will make the endeavor to wrest our coast from the rule of Americans. Already the Chinese Minister to England has boasted that in the next twenty-five years China will control the commerce of the world.

TELEGRAMS.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.
SINGAPORE, July 25th, 10.15 a.m.
The Suez Canal is interrupted. France has proposed that Italy be invited to co-operate in its protection. Germany and Austria hold aloof. Arabi Bey has proclaimed war to the knife against the English.
General Sir Garnet Wolsey has been appointed to the supreme command of the troops.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co., that the steamer *Mermaid* left from London, left Singapore yesterday the 25th instant, for Hongkong.

The E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun* docked at Sam-shui-po this morning. The steamships *Clifton* and *Kwangtung* will be docked at Sam-shui-po and Kowloon respectively to-morrow.

We notice, says the Foochow Herald, that the steamship *Agha* which left for London on the 16th inst., took 1,902,700 lbs. of Tea; and the barque *Isuzu* for Melbourne left on the same date with 368,500 lbs. of tea. Both vessels were despatched by Messrs. Gilman & Co.

Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the American Navy, in a speech delivered at Boston on June 14th, made a spirited appeal for an increase of the Navy and the restoration of the Commercial Marine, which he declared indispensable for the defence, dignity, and prosperity of the nation.

The following is the result of the twenty-eight rounds of chess that have been played up to June 15th, at the international match now going on in Vienna:—Mason has scored 20; Steinitz, 19; Winawer, 19; Mackenzie, 18; Zukertort, 18; Blackburne, 16; Englisch, 15; Wittek, 14; Paulsen, 13; Weiss, 13; Ruby and Schwarz, 12; Bird, 12; Dr. Meitner, 11.

We would direct the attention of the community to the performance to be given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, for the benefit of Miss Nellie Ferguson, of Bulwer Lytton's ever popular play "The Lady of Lyons." Miss Ferguson is a talented young actress who has good claims to public support. Tickets may be obtained and seats booked at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's. We hope to see a crowded house.

We read that much alarm was caused at a public Good Templar meeting in Aberdeen, on June 10th, whilst one of the vocalists, during the singing of a comic song, was exhibiting a revolver. Unknown to him one of the chambers was loaded, and in the middle of the song this chamber was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the side of a lad in the audience, dangerously wounding him. There was a great panic, but no other person was injured.

We (Foochow Herald) learn that the weather experienced outside the harbour, especially to the Eastward, during the last few days, has been of a roughish description. On Saturday and Sunday last, a heavy and surging sea made the Whistling Buoy on the Min Reef clearly audible at distance of no less than twelve miles. For so dangerous a coast as that of China, the service of this sonorous contrivance is inestimable, and we imagine these buoys will eventually become more generally used.

As noted in the Shanghai papers the other day, Mr. Denny, United States Consul General in Shanghai, has obtained six months leave of absence. He proceeds to San Francisco by the O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Arabic*. Mr. Denny's home is at Portland, Oregon.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News wires on June 16th:—The German Government has sent orders for the gunboat *Habicht*, which now lies at Malta, to proceed immediately to Alexandria to protect German interests. I hear that Dervish Pasha has received the following orders from the Sultan: First—To bring about a peaceful settlement in Egypt; and, second—to do all in his power to maintain the Khedive's authority.

The Vienna Press of June 15th, publishes intelligence from St. Petersburg which states that a serious military riot has occurred at Cronstadt. It commenced in an insignificant brawl between some sailors and artillerymen of the garrison, in which gradually a large number of soldiers off duty joined. The attempts of the officers to restore order having been scornfully repulsed by the combatants, a battalion of infantry with loaded rifles was called out, but only succeeded in arresting the rioters after a severe struggle, in which many were seriously wounded on both sides.

Private advices from Saanghai tell us of the arrival at that port of the American Minister to the Court of Peking, the Hon. J. Russell Young. His Excellency was accompanied by his wife, and by Mrs. Jones, wife of general Jones, United States Consul at Nagasaki. The party were the guests of Consul General Denny. According to arrangements made they were to leave on the 24th inst. for Chifu, where Mrs. Young intends making a short stay, the Minister proceeding direct to Peking. Our correspondent informs us that Mr. Russell Young and his accomplished wife made friends wherever they went in Shanghai.

A MYSTERIOUS story of suicide, says the Vienna correspondent of the Telegraph, comes from Linz. The bodies of two young French ladies were found yesterday morning in the park adjoining the house of Count Condouche at Ottensheim, a small locality situated about an hour's distance from Linz. The circumstances attending the discovery leave no doubt as to suicide in both cases. Two small five-chambered revolvers were found next to them, and bullet-wounds on both. They had been staying for the last few days at Linz, and proceeded on the night of the suicide to Ottensheim. They were complete strangers in that part of the country, and the whole affair is so far surrounded by mystery.

There is a possibility of getting too much of a good thing, as the cat said when she fell into the milk pail. There is also the possibility of not getting enough of a good thing when you go for too much. The latter statement is fully illustrated by a case heard in the South-Western Railway Court on Thursday, when Mr. J. A. Lawson sued the London and South-Western Railway Company for the loss of a manuscript abstracted in transit. The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds was claimed, but it was shown that as common carriers the company were not liable for more than ten pounds. If the plaintiff had taken the ten pounds he might have been the richer by that sum, but as he valued his manuscript which by the way had not been accepted by publishers, at one hundred and fifty pounds, he was ruled out of court by the judge. This was doubtless very hard upon the victim, who set his own price upon the stolen "copy." Still it can hardly be expected that railway companies should pay for prospective damages of speculative writers.

In a case heard at the Police Court this morning in which a Sikh constable charged two chair coolies with obstructing him in the execution of his duty, one of the defendants said that while he was sleeping in the side channel in Queen's Road West, close to a jerrycan, the constable, taking advantage of his unconscious condition, shoved some rotten melon into his mouth. Awakening up, he told the constable not to play tricks, when the Sikh ordered him to eat the melon up, pointing to a rotten melon he had picked up on the street. The chair coolie told the Sikh to eat it himself, when the latter got angry and seized hold of him, taking himself and his companion, who came up and requested the constable to let him go, to the station. The other chair coolie said he saw the Sikh take up a piece of melon, rub it on the ground, and then put it into his friend's show-trap as he was enjoying a delicious snooze in the side channel. Inspector Thomson having stated that the chair coolies made the same statements when brought to the station, producing by way of proof a bit of melon each, the Magistrate discharged them.

E. S. GORDON, second-engineer of the steamship *Himalaya*, and now residing at the Temperance Hall, appeared before Captain Thomsett this morning to answer to a summons taken out by the master of the steamer, Wm. Robson Beattie, charging him with having on the 17th instant, on board the ship in Haiphong harbour, wilfully neglected to obey his (the master's) lawful commands; and further with having on the same date unlawfully and wilfully neglected to perform his duties as second-engineer. According to the evidence, the defendant refused to go into the ballast tank and clear out a section pipe, saying it was no part of his duty, and that as it was past five o'clock he would do no more. The Captain and the Chief Engineer then did the necessary clearing themselves. The defendant also refused to obey the Captain's order to start the donkey engine and pump the water out of the ballast tank, and at midnight he left the donkey engine going with no one looking after it and went to bed. He was also impudent to the Chief Engineer, and made use of bad language. The defence was, that he was ordered to clear out the tank, and he said it was coolies and not the Second Engineer's work. Captain Thomsett sentenced defendant to forfeit two days' pay for disobedience of orders, and to be discharged from the ship.

The writer of the money article in the *Overland Mail* remarks that the *inevitable* at Alexandria has had more than one effect on the Stock Exchange. It brought down prices with a run, and forced bankers upon appreciating the instability of the security upon which they lent their money. Not that they had not had plenty of warning previously; coming events had clearly cast their shadows before; but, as noted the other week, the City men chafed to ignore them until after the first crop of mischief was gathered from the seeds of disorder sown by Arabi and his confederates this spring. Then every one took alarm; prices fell, margins ran off while bankers declined to make any advances upon Egyptian Unified. The other great effect was to call attention to the precarious position of foreign politics, which feeling, by the way, was by no means assuaged by an enunciation upon the subject from Prince Bismarck, breathing all kinds of possible complications. Under such circumstances larger margins are being asked for loans upon the stocks of all countries directly interested in the Eastern Question; and this leads one to expect a considerable tightening in the money market, despite the large remittances lately made to Europe.

The following fact will prove the truth of the well-worn truism "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" better than most examples:—This spring two friends went for a trip to Paris; the one was thoroughly conversant with the French language, the other's knowledge was confined to the one word *oui*, and he had to depend on his friend for everything. Just at the end of their stay they determined to have their hair cut, and on their way to the barber's the dependent friend made up his mind he would be so no longer, but in this transaction he would do his own talking. Their hair was duly cropped, and the charges were respectively 1s. and 20s. 40c. "Twenty francs, forty! it's all bosh. Here, I say, old fellow, this idiot wants to charge me 20s. 40c." An explanation ensued between the friend and the barber, from which it appeared that the barber had made a remark, as barbers will do, that monsieur's lips were cracked and would be easier for some of his new lip salve, would he have some? *Oui*. "Monsieur's face was a little sunburnt, might he put on some of their preparation?" *Oui*. "Should he sprinkle monsieur with some of their newest scent?" *Oui*. "One or two more additional comforts were suggested, and the answer 'oui' was given to each, new bottles were opened in every case, and of course, had to be paid for. The monosyllabic orator left the shop declaring he never knew French was such an expensive language before, and for the future he would talk it by proxy.

The following particulars of the fatal accident to Captain Hope, of the *Champion*, are taken from the *Hawaitian Gazette* of the 14th ult.:—A sad accident occurred on Monday. Capt. Hope, of H. B. M. S. *Champion*, was just starting to ride out to the race course, when he was thrown from his horse and fatally injured. Capt. Hope during his stay here has used a number of Mr. Dodd's horses, and was so good a rider that Mr. Dodd regarded him as a better horseman than himself. The horse the late Captain had engaged for this occasion was not an ill-tempered or vicious animal. Capt. Hope mounted in the stable yard and dropping the reins on his horse's neck proceeded to put on his gloves; gathering up the reins he unfortunately pulled sharply, causing the horse to rear and fall over, just on the strip of stone-flagging between the stable yard and Fort-street. The Captain was taken into Dodd's harness room, and Drs. Brodie, Rogers, and Duke (of H. M. S. *Champion*) were quickly in attendance. About one o'clock he was removed to the hospital, where he was received by Dr. Trousseau. In spite of everything that could be done, the unfortunate gentleman never recovered consciousness and died at 7.30 p.m. Drs. R. McKibbin and Duke were present at the time of his death. The First Lieutenant of the ship, H. B. M. S. Commissioner and Consul-General, and the Acting Vice Consul, were with the Captain the whole of the afternoon. Capt. Hope was only 41 years of age. He was born January 23, 1841. He was connected with the family of Lord Hope of Hopetoun. The seat of his branch of the family is at Luffness, Scotland. He had an exceptionally fortunate career. Entering the Navy in March '54, and serving shortly after in the Black Sea as Signal Midshipman, under Admiral Lord Lyons, the uncle of Admiral Lyons, now Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron in the Pacific, he became a Sub-Lieutenant in March '60, Lieutenant in March '61, Commander, October '68, and Captain, September '76. While in command of the *Falcon* in 1864 he distinguished himself by several attacks on the rebel native works on the Waikato river, New Zealand. For this he was specially mentioned in the dispatches and received the New Zealand medal. With regard to the horse ridden by Capt. Hope we are assured by Major Wodehouse and Lieut. Browne that the animal was perfectly quiet and harmless. The whole affair was purely accidental.

POLICE COURT.—THIS DAY.

THOMAS IDE BOWLER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler appeared at the Police Court this morning to answer to a summons for assault taken out by one Mok Kun, master of a carpenter's shop in Lyndhurst Terrace. The complainant, a respectable looking Chinaman, said he went to Mr. Cassumbhoy's furniture store in Beaconsfield Arcade on the 20th to collect a bill. He was sitting on a chair, when the defendant came into the store and learning he (the complainant) was there after dollars, seized hold of him by the queue, pulled him up off the chair, and pushed him out of the shop, saying the shop belonged to him (Bowler) and he would not allow him in. Complainant then went away, and on the 24th went again to the store for the money, Mr. Cassumbhoy's son having asked him to call that day for it. He was sitting down in the store, when Mr. Bowler came in, and at once told him to go away. Mr. Cassumbhoy's son said complainant could not go away as he was there on business. Defendant, however, insisted on sending him away, and sent for a constable

whom he told to arrest him, Bowler seizing witness by the queue and dragging him out of the shop. Witness seized hold of a copper rod across the window, and as defendant could not pull him from it he gave him (complainant) a blow on the arm (shows marks), and tore his jacket. Mr. Cassumbhoy's son sent the constable away, telling him he could not arrest witness. In answer to His Worship, witness said he had seen Bowler before, but had had no dealings with him. The Magistrate having asked defendant if he wished to ask witness any question, Thomas Ide said he would like to see the bruise on his arm, and suiting the action to the word, the respectable one darted from his position at the end of the table, went close to the witness box, and carefully scrutinized the complainant's arm. Bowler said the mark looked as if done by a bamboo; the skin was abraded; it was a recent scratch, and apparently done this morning. The case was a trumped-up one. He had known the complainant nine years. Mr. S. A. Cassumbhoy was then called. He deposed to Bowler ordering the complainant out of the store, and to his (Bowler) sending for a constable when the complainant refused to leave, but said he saw no blow struck, and that he must have seen it if Bowler had struck the complainant. In answer to the Magistrate, witness said the defendant did not touch the complainant in any way, and that it was impossible he could have caused the mark on complainant's arm. It might have been done by his arm scraping against the wall as the constable was dragging him out of the store. Bowler did not like anyone to come to the store to collect money. He (Bowler) had an interest in the shop, but only wanted to pay money on a particular day. Witness had told complainant to come on the 24th for the money. In answer to defendant, witness said complainant was noisy after Bowler came in and told him to go, but not before. The complainant to Mr. Cassumbhoy was then called. Upon his getting into the box, defendant said the witness had a case against him before in that Court, and he believed he was—His Worship here stopped the defendant, saying "Oh don't make any remarks." Thomas Ide gracefully accepted the rebuke, and "dried up." Mr. Bowler then began to arrange a chair in which to deposit his sacred person, asking the Magistrate if he might be allowed to sit down. His Worship answered, "No, you had better stand up." The complainant's evidence was to the effect that Bowler sent for a constable, who came in and took the complainant out by the queue, Bowler making the constable take him by the queue. He saw Bowler push the complainant out of the shop after the constable came, and as he refused to leave. The constable said that as he went into the store, on being called, he saw defendant seize complainant by the queue and drag him out of the shop, saying he wanted to charge him with making a disturbance. Mr. Cassumbhoy's son came up as witness took hold of the complainant and asked him to let him go, as nothing was the matter, so witness did not take him out of the shop. Bowler at this point said he had one witness who saw the whole occurrence, Mr. Agabey. It was all a tissue of lies. This witness, who is a clerk to Mr. Cassumbhoy, speaks English imperfectly, and the Magistrate was about to send for the Portuguese interpreter, when Thomas Ide broke in with "Why, he keeps books in English. I think he is afraid." Addressing witness, "Don't be afraid." At this point His Worship again shut Mr. Bowler up. Mr. Agabey said the constable pulled the complainant out of the shop by his tail, and that Mr. Bowler did not touch him at all. Inspector Hennessy was then asked by His Worship to examine the complainant's arm, and as he proceeded to do so, complainant approached to assist in the examination, but the Inspector waved him away to his place at the end of the table. Hennessy was then asked by Mr. Wodehouse to get into the witness box and depose as to the mark on the complainant's arm. He said he could not say how it was caused, that it looked like a scratch of the skin, and not as if caused by a blow of the fist. But he pointed out a small mark close to it that might have been caused by a blow of the fist. Mr. Wodehouse told the complainant that he did not consider the assault had been proved, though he (the complainant) had been treated in an improper way, and turned out very roughly. If he thought he had a civil action against the defendant he could take one, but he did not think a criminal assault had been proved, and the summons was dismissed. Thomas Ide then said "I charge him with wilful perjury. I have had rows with him for the last eight years." The Magistrate, in an impatient tone, repeated "The summons is dismissed." Thomas Ide thereupon taking his departure. We have to congratulate Inspector Hennessy upon his promotion to the post of Acting Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and we are bound to say that he acquitted himself very creditably, considering he has had no medical training, in the evidence he gave at the Police Court this morning regarding the marks on the complainant's arm.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

MARQUES vs. WICKING.

Mr. A. Marques, broker, and Mr. Harry Wicking, merchant and commission agent, at the Summary Court, on Monday afternoon, before His Honor Mr. Justice Snowden, for \$200 for services rendered. The defendant in the present suit, it will be remembered, was plaintiff some days ago in a suit against Mr. Marques to recover \$100, money alleged to have been lent by him to Marques. Wicking upon that occasion gained the case, but his success was thought by many to have been due more to Marques's mismanagement of his defence than to the actual merits of his (Wicking's) case. Marques contended that he did not receive the \$100 from Wicking as a loan, but in connection with the work he was doing for him. The Judge (Mr. Snowden), while giving judgment for the plaintiff, told Marques his best course would be to sue Wicking for what he considered he was entitled to for the services he had rendered him. Acting upon this advice, Marques had brought the present action. Mr. Mossop appeared for Marques, and Mr. Wotton for Wicking. Mr. Mossop, in opening his case, said the claim was for two months' wages, from 15th March to 15th May, at \$100 a month, for work and labour done by the plaintiff at the request of the defendant. The plaintiff himself had issued the writ, and since then he (Mr. Mossop) had been called upon for particulars. His Honor had lately before him a case in which Wicking claimed \$100 from Marques for money lent. He was afraid plaintiff did not succeed on that occasion in conveying to his Honor what his real defence was. His client was not an Englishman, and was but imperfectly acquainted with English. His (Mr. Mossop's)

case was this.—Wicking had some property for sale. Marques was largely engaged in the buying and selling of land. Wicking was well acquainted with Marques, and knew him to be an active and intelligent man, and likely to sell his property quicker than anyone else. Wicking did not actually engage Marques as a broker, but to give up his whole time to his (Wicking's) business, and engaged his services at \$100 a month. Upon these terms his client agreed to give up large transactions, and engaged to devote his whole time to obtaining a purchaser for Wicking. Early in the negotiations the plaintiff called upon the defendant, and the latter, wishing, he presumed, to secure Marques's services, paid him \$100 on account. As he was instructed, it was not a loan, but payment on account of money agreed upon to be paid. The defendant was to pay the plaintiff \$100 a month until the property was sold. He thought the circumstances under which the money was paid showed it was not a loan, but only what it was described to be—money paid on account of services to be rendered. There was no receipt, acknowledgment, I.O.U., or anything taken. His Honor was reported to have said that it was an extraordinary thing to give a man \$100 without any acknowledgment. If His Honor believed his client, he would see that he was entitled to be paid for his services. Marques knew that as a broker he would not be entitled to anything until the transaction was completed. He gave up his whole time to find a purchaser. He did find one, but Wicking was not satisfied, and discharged Marques.

Mr. Marques was then put into the witness box, and deposed that the plaintiff introduced himself to him with reference to the property on the 15th March. He met witness on the public road, and said "I have heard so much about you that I would like to engage you to sell my property, as I'm a heavy loser on the stock property, which cost me between 22 and 23,000 dollars, and I should be glad if you could sell it for \$18,000." They met again next morning, when Wicking asked him how the business was going on. Witness told him he had spoken to Mr. Chatter about his property, but that the latter laughed at it. Then he (witness) began to write to the const (Swatow) to Captain Williams. Wicking engaged him on the 15th March, and told him he should get \$100 a month to push his business and sell his property as soon as he could. He paid witness \$100 on account about 15 days after. He sent a chair for witness about 20 days after engaging him. Witness called upon him and received the \$100, which was given as a retainer. He had stated before (in the other case) it was given as a gift, but he had misnamed it. It was given him on account of the money he was to receive for acting for Wicking in the sale of his property, and was part of the \$100 a month agreed upon. It was not a loan; no one gave money without a receipt. Defendant asked him for one I.O.U. He swore he accepted the \$100 on account. Before being engaged by Mr. Wicking, witness had a good deal to do with land sales. His time was pretty well occupied about that period. Mr. Wicking when he engaged him (witness) said he was attending solely to his business and give up every other. He agreed to do so on condition of his paying him \$100 a month. Witness was at the time largely engaged in transactions as a broker, not only in sales of lands but in negotiations of mortgages, &c. He gave all up to look after Wicking's business solely. He did work for him not belonging to a broker's business. He went to Mr. Alford, by request of Wicking, to get the plan of the property to copy. Wicking asked him to take a copy for himself, as Alford's charges, he said, were heavy, and also one to send to Capt. Williams at Swatow. He gave Wicking a copy, and made another for Captain Williams. That was no part of a broker's duties had he been simply employed as a broker to sell the property. Witness gave up his whole time looking for a purchaser for the property. He introduced a purchaser, a rich Chinaman named Foong Yuen, living in Hon-ham Strand, who offered \$12,000. Wicking would not accept the offer, got awfully annoyed, and was "going for" the Chinaman. Witness continued to act for Wicking until the 21st June, when Wicking said he did not wish him to act any longer.

Mr. Wotton then cross-examined the plaintiff on the letter alleged to have been sent to him by the defendant on 21st June. Marques persisted in saying he only received the postscript produced in Court, and no letter, and that he did not think it strange to receive a postscript without a letter. At one part of the cross-examination Marques was proceeding to say "My dear Mr. Wotton"—when the latter interrupted him with, "I don't want you to dear me, but to answer the question." In reply to a question from Mr. Wotton as to whether he remembered receiving a letter from Wicking stating he (Marques) had no authority to say Mr. Williams would buy the property, the plaintiff said that was some fantastic idea of Wicking. Mr. Wotton having asked for a "fantastic answer," Marques denied having received the letter. He said he had sometimes made \$480, \$200, \$250, \$75 a day on mortgages before taking up Wicking's business; and being asked by Mr. Wotton to state how many months he made \$50 per month as his average earnings, but said he did not bring the big sums just mentioned into that average. When he was requested to do any business or write a letter he charged so much, Mr. Wotton said "Oh you charge for letters," to which Marques replied "Yes, but not for Gate Street." Mr. Wotton at this point told His Honor that the witness was so insolent he must decline to go on with the cross-examination. His Honor did not interpose, and he would not do his (Marques's) case any good. His Honor said he did not hear what was said, and Marques retorted that Mr. Wotton's question was a very "satiric" one. Marques went on to say that he made \$50 a month by buying some goods and selling some goods. In reply to Mr. Wotton's question, why if he was doing so heavy business as \$200 a day, he should give him up to take \$100 a month, the plaintiff said he would rather have a small amount than two flying, that he took a certainty for an uncertainty, mortgages not being sure. Wicking told him he engaged him for two months certain. The engagement commenced on the 15th March and ended on the 21st June. Being asked if that was not three months, Marques got rather mixed in his counting, and said that from March to April was one month, and from May to June another, making two months, a style of reckoning that created some amusement in Court. Mr. Wotton asked plaintiff why he did not claim from 15th May to 15th June. Marques said he was waiting for another \$100, and asked how could he claim from Wicking when he was working for him. He said he had never been engaged specially before to give the whole of his time to a sale of property, and that a commission on the sale would not be better than a salary. He got the \$100 on the 15th June. He received a letter from Stephens and Holmes demanding repayment of \$100 as money lent, but did not answer it as he did not think it needed an answer. No one was present when he entered into the arrangement with Wicking for \$100 a month. In reply to Mr. Mossop, plaintiff said he meant by saying \$200 a day, that he might possibly make it on a mortgage. Wicking had asked him to repay the \$100, which he said was money lent, before he received the letter from Stephens and Holmes. He refused to pay the money because he had done the work and Wicking had agreed to pay him \$100 a month. If he had said in the first suit he had not received the money, how could

Wicking have proved it. He was positively engaged by Wicking for two months at \$100 a month. The Judge here asked plaintiff if he had sold the property in a week, how that would be consistent with the two months' engagement. Marques replied that whether he sold it a day or a week after did not matter, the sale being uncertain. He was engaged for two months.

Mr. Wicking then got into the witness box, and deposed that Marques called on him in his room early in March and said he had heard for (witness) had some property to sell, and asked for it to be placed in his hands. He agreed to pay plaintiff one per cent. commission, the property not to be sold for less than \$18,000. The conversation alleged by Marques to have taken place on 15th March, except that he (witness) would accept \$18,000, was untrue. It was totally untrue he had engaged to pay Marques \$100 a month to attend exclusively to the sale of his property. It was not true he gave plaintiff \$100 twenty days after the latter said he was engaged. He gave it to him on the 17th June. Marques called at his office and asked him to do him the kindness to lend him \$100 till Monday. He pressed him very much, and he gave him the money eventually. One or two days previously he had asked witness to lend him \$300, to take out an auctioneer's licence. He did not ask that amount on account of salary he was to receive, nor the \$100 either. He did not give him the \$100 on that account. The \$100 was only required till the following Monday, three or four days, and being a small matter, he did not think an acknowledgment necessary. Plaintiff offered to give him one, but witness said "Never mind." Plaintiff did not return the \$100 on the Monday, and so wrote him the letter entered in the exhibit book on that date (this letter plaintiff denied having received, and repudiated the receipt in the exhibit book). On the Tuesday, witness told plaintiff he had better give him an I.O.U. for the \$100 as he had not returned it, and took out a piece of paper from his pocket and asked him to write on it. Plaintiff said if witness was not content to accept his word, he might do what he liked for the money, so witness instructed Stephens and Holmes to write to plaintiff. The postscript of 21st June is a postscript to a letter he wrote to plaintiff on that date. The exhibit book was signed "O.K." Up to that time he had not heard anything about his having engaged Marques at \$100 a month or any other salary, nor had he done so.

The plaintiff, after the property was placed in his hands, said Mr. Clater had offered \$17,000, which witness refused to accept. He afterwards said he might be able to get \$20,000, and asked if in such case he could retain the \$1,000. Witness told him he was surprised at his asking such a question. Witness had done business himself as a broker in house property. A broker took his commission on the sale. Witness had heard about paying Marques a fixed sum per month for the first time two days ago, when the summons was issued. On the 21st June, he withdrew his property from plaintiff, and declined to have any further transactions with him on account of what he knew of him. He denied having known anything about the man, he gave plaintiff \$100. Wicking said he gave him the \$100 a month or two after he had placed the property in his hands. Asked if he was in the habit of lending sums of \$100 without acknowledgment, and if he could mention any cases, Wicking said he refused to mention any. He was sorry to say he had lent many a \$100 to gentlemen of plaintiff's stamp. He had said before he had lost \$2,000 by it. Marques did not refuse to pay the \$100 when he asked him for it. He never denied having received the amount. If Marques had chosen to deny having received it, witness would not have given up all his business and look after witness's work. He should not have asked him to do such a thing. He did not engage Marques to copy the plan. Witness did not think it was work unusual for a broker to do. In answer to Mr. Wotton, witness stated that Marques called and said he was certain Captain Williams, with whom he had large transactions, would buy the property. He said Captain Williams, invested his money under the advice of Mr. Alfred, the Architect, to whom he had written to get the plan to send to Captain Williams. Witness said to plaintiff that he could make him a tracing at the same time. Plaintiff seemed exceedingly positive that Captain Williams would buy the property, and said Mr. Alfred had advised Williams to pay only \$16,000 for it.

Mr. J. M. Wotton, auctioneer, was then called, but Mr. Mossop stopped him, and admitted the custom of brokers not being paid until the sale was effected, it would be useless taking the evidence. His client's claim was on a special contract. Mr. Wotton said that was his case. Mr. Mossop began to address the Court on the case, when His Honor asked Mr. Wotton if he was not going to sum up. Mr. Wotton then proceeded to do so.

He said it was a case in which the credibility of the evidence was in the scale for His Honor to balance. He submitted the case put forward for the plaintiff was entirely untenable. The plaintiff would endeavour to induce His Honor to believe he had given up a large and remunerative business, sometimes making \$200 a day, for a miserable pittance of \$100 a month, to sell a property for \$18,000. He would ask was ever such a thing heard of as a broker giving up his business in that way. On the face of the evidence alone, he thought plaintiff's case must fall, it was so absurd. His Honor, looking at the probabilities, would see Wicking's reasonable story was straightforward, without any taint of insolence as plaintiff's. It was not shaken by cross-examination. Comparing him with plaintiff, who gave his evidence in a most insolent manner, he did not think the latter would have conquered any great degree of credibility when weighed against his client. They were not to deal with what a man should reasonably do, whether a man was justified in lending another \$100 after knowing him for four or five weeks. The question was whether the \$100 was loaned or gift. It was proved a loan in the other case. The plaintiff's was all a concocted story. He was trying to get something out of the defendant because he failed in the other case. The transaction was only an ordinary one between a principal and a broker. Before His Honor would give a verdict for the plaintiff, he should make out a clear case.

Mr. Mossop, replying on the whole case, said Mr. Wotton had stated His Honor would be influenced by plaintiff's demeanour in the box. The plaintiff was naturally irritated, and one can easily lose his temper. He put it that the probabilities were on his side. It was impossible to believe that Wicking, not knowing the man, would give him \$100 and trust to his word to pay it back. It was incredible, and His Honor had said something similar. If it had been a loan, the defendant would have taken an I.O.U. but he says the plaintiff offered him one, and he refused it and trusted to his word. Could His Honor believe anything so utterly incredible? Whereas their story was perfectly credible. A deal had been said about giving up a large business, but it was precarious. Plaintiff pretended getting \$100 a month for two months certain, rather than trust to an uncertainty. It was more probable than that Wicking lent him, an utter stranger, \$100, without acknowledgment. On the trial of the previous case his client was not represented, but His Honor advised him to take out a summons. Although Wicking knew that Marques was going to issue a summons, he proceeded at once to issue execution, which he (Mr. Mossop) submitted was not a proper course.

He submitted His Honor should have stayed execution. After execution was issued his client issued a summons. Marques was arrested and taken to goal, and had to give security, although His Honor had given directions to him to take out a cross summons. That showed Wicking's *bona fides* in the matter. His Honor said he had known of it he would not have allowed it. Another point, Wicking admitted that if plaintiff denied having received the money, he would probably not have recovered it, because he could not prove it, but Marques never denied it, knowing he had done the work, and refused to give back the \$100. His (Mr. Mossop's) client was just as worthy of belief as Wicking. His Lordship would decide the case on the probabilities. Judgment was reserved.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 6th, 1882.
M. Le Play was a distinguished economist who devoted his life to carry out his ideas. The general lines of his economy consisted in making the interests of the employer and employed *solidaire*, resting upon, while being guided by, the principles of mutual respect, affection and obedience. It was on such bases that he labored to secure for the governing classes the hold, which by their faults, they had lost on the working man. Capital and labor being "harmonical," a natural development must result in a common advancement.

The Housing Society idea has never taken in Paris with the working classes; henceforth it is likely to do so, in presence of the difficulty of obtaining cheap and suitable housing in the interior of the city, and the certainty of a metropolitan railway being constructed within three years. A company has been established under the direction of M. Le Play, and well-known individuals, which has erected to houses, separated from each other, possessing a small garden in front, a yard at the back, kitchen, sitting room and two bed chambers; gas and water laid on, and the drainage is perfect. The tenant pays 500 fr. on entering, carried duly to his credit for the redemption of his holding; the rental is 475 fr., a year, which includes interest on the capital invested, so that in 20 years the tenant becomes the proprietor of his habitation, a man trained to his own fireside, and a conservative in the sense that having property, he will not be led away by socialist theories, which make no distinction between *pauper* and *proletaire*. The Society is building 30,000 houses, and has applications for 1,000, all from true working men.

Near the Place da Trône is situated a curious hive of industry, consisting of 600 workshops, each owned by an artisan, whose residence is joined thereto. These workshops are supplied with power from a common steam generator, and furnished with gas and water. The *industriels* who form this group, are their own masters.

Another step towards the solution of the vexed and menacing social question, is illustrated in the organization of the well-known bazaar, *Don Joueur*. It was founded by M. Boucicaut thirty years ago, and is at present the most favorite place of shopping and promenade for ladies. Its prices are not only very moderate, but it is exempt from that terrible nuisance peculiar to other monster houses; you are not teased, worried, or even asked by an employee to buy anything. M. Boucicaut commenced with a shop at a street corner that you might put into your pocket; at present the establishment covers nearly two square acres, and employs 3,000 assistants of both sexes. The year are all told on the premises, at an average expense of 700 fr. per head—proof that the diet is sufficient and sound. A special building has been erected to lodge this army, where each employee has his own furnished room, to which he can only retire after working hours, and cannot be absent after 11 p.m. without special permission. For recreation, there are professors of music, modern languages, gymnastics, &c., billiard rooms, chess parties, &c., where coffee is gratuitously served. All the employees may be considered as shareholders in the establishment. The *clercs* have a 1 per centage on the sales; after five years' service, an assistant becomes entitled to the benefit of the annuity fund, which is supported by a write off from the general profits, and that may represent an annual donation, varying from 220 to 450 fr. yearly; after 20 years' service the men can receive the total due them, and the women after 15 years; in case one of the latter marry before the expiration, she will be paid her amount, as her fortune. Increase of salary is proportionate to length of service; the oldest *clercs* become partners. To encourage thrift the employees are allowed to purchase shares in the house of the value of 50,000 fr. each, on favorable conditions, or they may club amongst themselves to buy a single share. It is thus that 300 ordinary assistants hold shares and receive dividends on a capital of 7 million francs.

With May day opens for the capital one of the chief events of the year—the Exhibition of Paintings. There 3,000 pictures, of which 2,600 possess not the slightest interest. The Exhibition commences to be better fitted up for the public; the more are seen, the light is better distributed, the drawing less cold, there are positively flowers here and there, so that in time the *Salon* will approach those of England and Germany, where the public can see and comprehend better, when enabled to study without being fatigued. The general impression about the show is favorable, perhaps excellent; it is a good average display, with a few works of mark. The young French school of art is noisy, and in secondary branches of art, has made progress. Many will deplore the decay of grand art, of the leaning to contemporary studies, instead of the gods of Olympus. The paintings indicate the absence of conviction, of frankness, and of originality. Everywhere there is artifice, ingenious combinations, refinements to the needle point. All styles are practised, and with ability—Antique, Gothic and Renaissance are all melted in the same *crasse*. But artists have to earn their livelihood now a days, to live by their brush, hence, they are manufacturers; for the moment genius is wanting; it will reappear in due time. Our age has a thirst for truth, for the study of nature in all its manifestations. The subject of a painting by itself is nothing; a picture exists only by the impression it creates. There is more profound religious sentiment in Millet's *Angels*, where two peasants in a field at twilight cease working to press their hands in prayer on hearing the tolling church bell, than in yards of canvases devoted to religious subjects, but which create no emotion in the mind of the spectator. *Pro Patria* by M. de Chavannes, is the great attraction; where many youths in full panoply are exercising at the lance. Honnart exhibits a portrait of this artist, excellent but a little severe; Mlle. Abbema's Four Seasons includes the portraits of many actresses, Sarah Bernhardt being "Autumn." Boulanger exhibits a "Slave"; M. Baudry a "Truth," rather hastily finished, but then the artist is painting a ceiling piece for M. Vanderbilt. M. Roll's *Fête of 14th July* is of the panorama kind, full of animation, its many beautiful *morceaux*; the crowd is in its merriest mood. Carolus Duran, the painter of fashionable beauties, gives us a "Putting of Christ in the Tomb." The author certainly aims to rival Muncacsky—but how distant. Dord in an "Alpine Scene," remains faithful to his wonderful talent and powerful imagination. The "Execution of Maximilian," by Laurens, lacks simplicity; it is hard, and creates no emotion. Maudet's "Barmaid," admiring herself in the glass behind the counter, wherein the music hall is reflected, is perfect. He has an art of his own, but what a marvellous eye, as evidenced in his portrait of a young woman. One of the most striking and original pictures in the exhibition is by M. Sargent, an English or American gentleman, and pupil of Carolus Duran; the subject is an Andalusian girl dancing, full of truth and life; the effects of the light and shadows are very remarkable. The artist remembers Velasquez.

Grave people, while the republicans are fighting like devils for reconciliation, continue to shake their heads over the state of Tunis, and that horrid nest—Algeria, into which Bismarck plunged France. It is admitted that the influence of France in the Orient hangs on her success in Tunisia. Pan-Arabism will keep her in hot water for a long time. Kind friends hope the Cabinet will live out the session; M. de Freycinet being only blundering, gaudy, goodly, but doing nothing, has become fatiguing. The Bonapartists are organizing to celebrate the coming of age of Prince Victor; if they play their cards well, the young man could still be run against the Duc d'Orleans, son of the Comte de Paris, a lad round whom the royalists are arranging to congregate. Old pretenders are declared impossible.

Louise Michel, the mother of the Communists, succeeded in bringing out her drama *Nadine* at the Nord theatre. Believing that there would be a scene, people paid 20 fr. for a seat. The story is founded on the Polish insurrection of 1846, but ostensibly intended to embody the Commune of 1871. It was laughed off the stage; the inhabitants of paradise—the gods, the people, leading the way in regarding the whole affair as humbug. The spectators in the pit had to use their umbrellas to protect themselves from the orange peels, expectations, and potatoes. She and Rochefort will lay the failure on Gambetta, whom they discover pays 50 fr. per day for his dinner. They omit the gratuity of two sous that he gives the waiter.

M. Fiquier says we have theatres for opera, operette, drama, &c., but none for science; he intends, in the summer months, to moralize citizens by dramatising the discoveries of Lavoisier and Laplace; Gutenberg and printing, Kepler and astronomy. He forgets people go to the theatre to be amused, not preached to, and whatever is not emotional is tiresome. Still, a five pocket-handkerchief power drama about the up-hill days of steam engines, would be a novelty.

Dr. Gaye of Pau, has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and a fine of 200 fr., for cheating at cards, at his club; his little game consisted in shipping some gold into his pool when he was certain to win, and retreating it when fortune frowned. A figure who has passed 35 years of his life in French prisons, demanded as a favor after his late conviction, to be sent to New Caledonia for "change of air." Request complied with. Another prisoner who broached his theory in full court, that the judicial bench was composed of rogues, and the judge hearing his case was the model of his class, had twelve months added to his sentence of bolts and low diet.

When Georges Sand commenced in public, she sought to draw attention by dressing herself in male attire. She was advised by her friend Guebrou, not to desert her sex, that as a man she could never attain the rank she merited, but to fall in love with a gentleman, and not lose her time endeavoring to make herself a figure.

The Minister of War has issued instructions, to exercise the soldiers in the fortresses to mid-night *sorties*; the papers remind him that the fortresses have no soldiers; they want cannons, and all the commanders live in Paris. The First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy is still missing. As Peru has two accredited ministers here, one might offer his services to the Mikado.

"Did your son-in-law suffer much before he died?" Mother-in-law, "Not enough." The Cat Society has instructed their drivers not to crush too many citizens, to avoid still further diminishing the population. "Lucky" dog, you commence life with a golden wedding instead of ending it so," said a friend to a bridegroom who had caught an heiress.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. Steamer *Sagittaire*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 6 p.m. on the 24th instant, and may be looked for here on the 27th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Tokio* left San Francisco on the 1st instant, and is due here on or about the 29th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's steamer *Manoir* left Coochin for Hongkong on the 12th instant, and may be expected here about the 17th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Daphne* left Singapore on the morning of the 26th instant, and may be looked for here on or about the 27th.

The steamer *Fortigen* left Sydney on the 16th instant, and may be looked for here on or about the 13th August.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London. [ADVT.]

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE:
For Saigon.—Per *Nona*, to-day, the 26th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hanoi and Hanoi.—Per *Activa*, to-day, the 26th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Hongkong.—Per *Consolation*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Swatow.—Per *China*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Thales*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Fortune*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Perambuco*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hongkong.—Per *Himalaya*, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Foochow, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—Per *Catarrh*, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Kobe and Nagasaki.—Per *Sinima Maru*, on Friday, the 4th August, at 3.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sunda*, on Saturday, the 5th August, at 11.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List* for the *Fair East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet "YANISSE" will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails &c.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

M. R. FRASER-SMITH has the honour to announce that in conjunction with Mr. D'ORSAY OGDEN, Mr. R. E. ISMAN, and Mr. FRED RUSSELL, late of the BANDMANN Combination, and assisted by several well known Amateurs, he will give

A GRAND THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING, THE 26TH JULY, 1882.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS NELLIE FERGUSON.

WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED LORD LYTON'S CELEBRATED PLAY, IN 5 ACTS, ENTITLED "THE LADY OF LYONS."

Seats may be secured at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Queen's Road.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle Reserved Two Dollars.
Stalls Reserved Two Dollars.
Unreserved Seats One Dollar.

Doors Open at 8.30. To commence at 9 o'clock.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1882.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) 26TH JULY, 1882.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS NELLIE FERGUSON.

OF LORD LYTON'S CELEBRATED PLAY, IN 5 ACTS, "THE LADY OF LYONS."

CLAUDE MELNOTTE.....Mr. R. FRASER-SMITH.
COLONEL DAMAS.....Mr. R. D'ORSAY OGDEN.
DEAUSANT.....Mr. R. E. ISMAN.
GLAVIS.....Mr. F. RUSSELL.
M. DESCHAMPELLES.....Mr. W. R. SCHMIDT.
LANDROU.....Mr. RICHARDS.
GASPAR.....Mr. D'ARCY.
NOTARY.....Mr. WILLIAMS.
PAULINE.....Miss NELLIE FERGUSON.
MADAME DESCHAMPELLES.....Mrs. BLAKE.
WHOW MELNOTTE.....Mrs. PEAR.
MARLAN.....Miss WOODFORD.

SCENE—Lyons and the Neighbourhood.
Time 1795-1798.

Tickets may be secured and seats booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Queen's Road.

Doors open at 8.30. To commence at NINE O'CLOCK.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

BY ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE, ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 74, known as the "Canton Bazaar," Together with the following HOUSES, erected thereon viz—

8 Houses in Queen's Road East, Nos. 37 to 51.
10 " in Cheung Kong Lane, Nos. 10 to 20.
10 " in Canton Bazaar, Nos. 1 to 20.
10 " in Kai Ming Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.

The above Houses will be Sold in separate Lots of one House in each Lot.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer,

or to BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [524]

Intimations.

W A H L O O N G, ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN PONGEE Silk Dresses, Cape Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

FOR SALE.

"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS, The Best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE READERS.

PATENT LUBRICATORS.

BELMAM'S CELEBRATED PATENT METALLIC PACKING.

The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH, Commission Merchant, 6, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

Amusements.

EXPECTED SHORTLY.
RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT TO HONGKONG OF G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS. THE MOST GIGANTIC AND MOST TREMENDOUS SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO CHINA.



RETURN OF THE GREAT CONFEDERATION OF CIRCUS TALENT. THE CHAMPION RIDERS. BEAUTIFUL EQUESTRIENNES, DARING GYMNASTS, CLASSICAL ATHLETES, JUGGLERS, CONTORTIONISTS, FUNNY CLOWNS, DIMINUTIVE PONIES, AND THE WILD BEASTS.

The Greatest Living Horse Educator, SIGNOR CHIARINI, and his Magnificent Horses of World-wide fame. THE LEADING STARS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES ARE HERE ASSEMBLED TOGETHER. THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!!! AND PROF. JOHNSON, THE CELEBRATED WILD BEAST TAMER.

THE ELEPHANTS FROM CEYLON. THE ZEBRA FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA. THE BLACK PANTHERS, (MAN EATERS OF JAVA.) THE WONDERFUL KANGAROO, (AUSTRALIAN MARSUPIAL.) THE CYNOCEPHALUS PORCARIUM FROM MADAGASCAR. THE SACRED BULL FROM BENARES. THE INDIAN GAZELLE. THE LIVING OURANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO. THE LAMPOON MONKEYS FROM SUMATRA, BORNEO, CELEBES, &c., &c., &c.

IN ADDITION TO WHICH WILL APPEAR THE IMPERIAL SHIMIDZU JAPANESE TROUPE (8 IN NUMBER.)

Recently engaged by Signor CHIARINI at an enormous outlay of Money to travel with his already recognised Great Company.

FRANK G. WILSON, Advance Agent.

Hongkong, July 24th, 1882. [519]

Intimations.

A H O Y, HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs. Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

S Z H I N G, TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges. MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.

No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

C H I E N A M, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER.

ENGRAYER, WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

S U N S H I N G, DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Cape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

Intimations.

SAM HING, (STULTZ), MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretones and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

L I N G S H I N G, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's Riding Boots.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS, NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [188]

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 1878.